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but one horn; No. 2 one with no horn; No. 3 in the "velvet"; and No. 4 with the new horns half grown. The dates are given of each photograph. Deer, moose, and caribou shed their horns similarly. A singular thing about the shedding of antlers is the fact that very few old antlers are seen even in a region where there are or have been many deer. One would suppose that being so hard they would accumulate and that the woods would be full of them.

In the description of that past-master in animal engineering the beaver, Mr. Hornaday states that "It is seldom that anybody sees a live beaver in its haunts during the middle of the day," and thus unintentionally conveys the impression that this animal is always almost exclusively nocturnal. This is hardly correct, for, especially on rivers, the beaver in remote places may be seen all day long in numbers. The writer of this makes the statement from personal observation, having years ago seen many beaver and never one at night.

Mr. Hornaday sounds a warning on the rapid disappearance of birds as well as other animals. In every way this is an admirable book.

British Columbia Coast Names, 1592-1906. To which are added a few names in adjacent United States Territory. Their Origin and History. With Map and Illustrations. By Captain John T. Walbran. Published by order of Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, for the Geographic Board of Canada. 8vo, 546 pp. and map. Ottawa Government Printing Bureau. 1909.

This valuable addition to the dictionaries of geographic names of North America was prepared by Captain Walbran of the C. G. S. "Quadra" in no perfunctory manner, but with deep interest born of long familiarity with the region. The work began in a small way and grew on his hands till the present fine volume came from the press. "The history of a country is often indicated by its names," says the author, and this remark is especially proven all the way round the North American Coasts. But it is not necessary to go beyond the book itself to substantiate this assertion, the very first item of the list indorsing it, "Actaeon Sound" having been named for H. M. frigate of that title; and the second relates how "Active Pass" was named after the U. S. revenue vessel Active. A brief sketch of the Active is added which tells that her former name was Goldhunter. One of her prisoners showed the crew gold dust from the Fraser River Indians and the rush to that region in 1858 was the result. The volume is brimming with valuable historical points. Under "Kitkatla Inlet" there is an interesting page and a half giving a tradition of the Kitkatla Indians, concerning the first appearance of white men, from no less an authority than the noted Mr. William Duncan, who spent his life developing the Metlakatla settlement. These citations serve to illustrate the careful way in which the book has been prepared and its great value to historian and geographer alike.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. By Maude M. Holbach. 8vo. 249 pp., 48 Illustrations from Photographs by O. Holbach and Map. John Lane Company, New York, 1910 (?). \$1.50.

Bosnia and Herzegovina were wholly off the tourist routes, a few years ago, but travelers are awakening to the unique and exceptional charms of these two Balkan lands. They are coming into their own, before very long, so far as an influx of tourists may be of advantage to them. They are already the subject

of excellent guide-books, and even the Austrian Government has built a few hotels for the special convenience of the traveling public.

This book was well worth writing, for its author is a good observer, is in love with these countries and tells a great deal about them, their interesting and unspoiled peoples and the unhackneyed beauty and quaintness of this remote part of Europe. The book is thoroughly entertaining, is not superficial and, on the geographic side, it is qualified to be very helpful to most readers.

Castes and Tribes of Southern India. By Edgar Thurston, C.I.E., assisted by K. Rangachari, M.A. Seven Vols. Large 8vo. lxxiii and 3287 pp., and numerous full-page illustrations from photographs. Government Press, Madras, 1909. £1 3s.

These seven large volumes contain the results of researches which no agency excepting a government would be likely to undertake; and yet these books relate only to the peoples of the Madras Presidency, and it is to be presumed that they are but a small part of the publications that are to be issued on the same subject; for the Government of India, in 1901, gave its formal sanction to the scheme for a systematic and detailed ethnographic survey of the whole of India, appointed a Superintendent of Ethnography for each Presidency or Province to carry out the work and provided an annual allotment of funds for each of these districts, extending over a period of eight years.

If these published results of the work in the Madras Presidency are indicative of the content and the volume of the reports to come from all the other parts of India, the whole will form a remarkable contribution to our knowledge of the many different castes and tribes of India and will make quite a large library in itself.

Mr. Thurston, superintendent of the Government Museum at Madras, was appointed superintendent of the ethnographical work in the Madras Presidency. The task set him was to record the manners and customs and physical characters of more than 300 castes and tribes, representing more than 40,000,000 persons and spread over an area exceeding 150,000 square miles. A great deal of assistance was obtained from Europeans and educated Indians in various parts of the Presidency and the literary output is also augmented, to an important extent, by the instructions given to the men in charge to supplement their own researches by the study of "the considerable mass of information which lies buried in official reports, in the journals of learned Societies and in various books." Full advantage was evidently taken of this injunction.

A large amount of anthropometric data was procured and these measurements were all made by Mr. Thurston himself in order to eliminate the varying error resulting from the employment of a plurality of observers. The work also included many phonographic records and photographs. The author says that, in the course of his investigations, he became thoroughly convinced that much further delay in carrying out the scheme of the survey would have been fatal.

"Tribes which, only a few years ago, were living in a wild state, clad in a cool and simple garb of forest leaves, buried in the depths of the jungle and living on roots, honey and other forest produce, have now come under the domesticating, and sometimes detrimental influence of contact with Europeans, with a resulting modification of their conditions of life, morality, and even language. The Paniyans of the Wynaad and the Irulas of the Nilgiris, now work regu-